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	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK				
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CO	RRECTED			
1	V •	23 Cr. 251 (AKH)			
	CHARLIE JAVICE,				
	OLIVIER AMAR,				
	Defendants.	Conference			
	x				
		New York, N.Y.			
		February 20, 2024 11:15 a.m.			
	Before:				
	HON. ALVIN K. HEI	LLERSTEIN,			
		U.S. District Judge			
	APPEARANC	ES			
	DAMIAN WILLIAMS United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York				
	BY: DINA McLEOD MICAH FERGENSON				
	RASHMI BASKARAN Assistant United States Attorn	1045			
	QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN L	_			
	Attorneys for Defendant Charli BY: SAMUEL P. NITZE				
	ERICA PERDOMO				
	KOBRE & KIM				
	Attorneys for Defendant Olivie BY: SEAN BUCKLEY	er Amar			
	ALEXANDRIA GUTIERREZ SWETTE				

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1	(Case called)
2	THE COURT: Good morning, all.
3	MS. MCLEOD: Good morning, your Honor.
4	Dina McLeod, Micah Fergenson, and Rashmi Baskaran, for
5	the government.
6	THE COURT: Good morning.
7	MR. NITZE: Sam Nitze and Erica Perdomo for
8	Ms. Javice, who is present here this morning.
9	Good morning, your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Good morning.
11	MR. BUCKLEY: Good morning, your Honor.
12	Sean Buckley and Alexandria Swette on behalf of
13	Mr. Amar, who is seated at counsel table.
14	THE COURT: Good morning.
15	So I brought this on because there's a dispute on
16	whether the defendant should be given more time to declare
17	whether or not they're going to rely on attorney-client
18	privilege.
19	Ms. McLeod, why shouldn't they have more time if they
20	need it?
21	MS. MCLEOD: Two main reasons, which we note in our
22	letter, your Honor. The first is that the defendants currently
23	know the facts that would lay the basis for an

advise-of-counsel defense.

THE COURT: You don't know, certainly, if they know it

or don't know it. You're not they.

MS. MCLEOD: Well, the answer of as to whether they knew they sought the advice of counsel, disclosed relevant facts to counsel, and followed legal advice would be information within their knowledge. They would be --

THE COURT: It would be within their knowledge, but they're planning for trial and that's a process. They haven't seen all the documents that J.P.Morgan is producing. They haven't really reviewed the privilege log. And I think they need to get a view of this. They're going to stick their necks out and try to say their actions are excused by advice of counsel, and if they do that and they fall on their face, it could affect how the trial runs.

I am not in favor of pushing them at this point in time because I don't think it makes any difference to you.

MS. MCLEOD: I think there's two particular issues that we raise in the letter as to why things are complicated. This isn't an issue where the defendants own the privilege, and, therefore, it's their decision to waive. There's a preliminary question of whether J.P.Morgan Chase can be forced to waive the privilege --

THE COURT: These are documents --

MS. MCLEOD: I'm sorry, your Honor.

THE COURT: These are documents, as I understand it, where Javice or Amar are communicating or receiving

communications. In other words, they are on the documents.

Now, they're also in the control group with regard to their company and one can argue that it's the company's privilege, but also one can argue that it's a dual privilege. Also, it's hard to feel that there's a defense when the party that is seeking to look at the document is part of that confidence. So I'm not sure there's privilege against Javice and Amar.

MS. MCLEOD: I think that is one of the reasons why it's not complicated and why there potentially could be briefing that needs to be resolved. The other thing --

THE COURT: We've put a date on for that. We've scheduled that and I'm going to be ruling on that stuff.

MS. MCLEOD: Well, I think that's another thing that we noted in our letter, your Honor, which is that you're going to be deciding whether things are — should come off the privilege log, so whether J.P.Morgan Chase improperly categorized something as privileged. But if something comes off the privilege log it will not be a basis for an advice-of-counsel defense because it's not privileged. It's not advice of counsel. And so what your ruling — your rulings maybe are going to be relevant to certain things but they will not be relevant or necessary for them to decide whether to push a notice — push an advice-of-counsel defense because those rulings will necessarily release documents that are not legal communications.

Tì	HE COURT	Γ: Why	don't	we	discu	uss whet	her	or not	
defendants	should	declare	after	î I	make	rulings	on	privile	ege?

MS. MCLEOD: I think we can discuss -- I think we can discuss that, your Honor. I think that may -- that's, of course, your Honor's prerogative in terms of how to manage the pretrial schedule. I would say --

THE COURT: I think that defendants need to know where they stand before they commit themselves to their defenses.

MS. MCLEOD: I would say -- so I think that goes, first of all, to, I think, the preliminary issues that I think they will be briefing on the question of knowing where they stand may depend on litigation that may occur that your Honor may need to decide whether, for example, if J.P.Morgan Chase will not waive the privilege, whether that claim of privilege trumps an advice-of-counsel defense or not.

THE COURT: First job is to define the contours of privilege. People in the business of producing documents see that there's an attorney touching it may declare privilege when privilege may not be available. I have to rule on those questions. And if I rule that the document is not privileged, there's a subpoena outstanding that requires production.

MS. MCLEOD: Right. But I think my point, your
Honor --

THE COURT: So I think the defendants are entitled to know my rulings and what they can see and what they can't see

before they make up their minds.

MS. MCLEOD: If I could make one proposal, if your Honor wants to move the schedule, of course, that's what your Honor will do, I think in order for the government to be able to fairly prepare, it needs to at least know — defense should at least identify which counsel we are talking about. There are many lawyers. And they should identify, even if they're not going to notice right now, what counsel are in the universe here because, as we noted, there's deal counsel who has a totally different privilege, and then there's potentially other individual counsel.

and it all depends very much on whether the documents, as to which privilege claims are made, are documents that they originated or that were directed to them. I have to rule on that question. And it's very hard for me to see that that is within the privilege that can be asserted against the people who are involved in the document that's created.

MS. MCLEOD: Well, understood, your Honor. However, they are the employees of the company. They do not hold the company's privilege. That's why J.P.Morgan Chase --

THE COURT: It begs the question, more than one person can own a privilege.

MS. MCLEOD: And that may --

THE COURT: I haven't seen any cases where the people

in a control group who fall out of a control group can have access to the documents that they originated and saw within the control group situation. I don't know that answers it.

MS. MCLEOD: I think, your Honor, on one of those cases that we cited in our letter or in the joint letter, was U.S. v. Milton, there has been litigation in districts — let me find the page for you, it's Page 4, the second full paragraph. There has been litigation in situations where a company owned the privilege and the defendant was a criminal defendant who was an employee of the company and wanted to use the advice given to that employee by company counsel, but the company refused to waive. And so the judge had to decide that. This was also something that came up somewhat in the trial of Sam Bankman-Fried who claimed again that he may want — he may have wanted to rely on advice given to him by company counsel but the company held the privilege and not him as an individual.

And in the case of $\it U.S.~v.~Milton,$ Milton was in the control group. He was the --

THE COURT: Is there time now to brief?

MS. MCLEOD: Is there time to brief?

THE COURT: Is now a good time to brief this issue?

MS. MCLEOD: I think we could certainly set a briefing

schedule if that makes sense, your Honor. Yes.

THE COURT: What do defendants think?

MR. NITZE: Your Honor, Sam Nitze, for Ms Javice.

Fortunately, we sit here with many months to go before the start of trial. You'll notice from all of the cases cited by the government, no notes of ours, we know of no judge, no opinion in the entire federal reports has required notice this far in advance, and I raise that point to say we have some time —

THE COURT: I'm going to give you time.

MR. NITZE: The reason I'm starting there is just to say briefing this complicated issue that may never arise, it may be -- the question of whether --

THE COURT: It's on the privilege log, it's going to arise. No?

MR. NITZE: Well, the question of privilege will arise and we're in discussion with counsel for J.P.Morgan, but your Honor already has set a schedule to adjudicate baseline questions.

THE COURT: You think it's premature?

MR. NITZE: I think it's premature for an advisory opinion of sorts on a difficult legal question that may never come before the Court.

THE COURT: It will come before the Court and it may be premature to do so until that is a declaration on the privilege log. I agree with you there.

All right. So I will give you an adjournment. When

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MR. NITZE: We're appearing before your Honor on May 30th for a hearing on privilege. We anticipate your ruling will come --

THE COURT: Raise the question on May 30th after we have the discussion and I'll give you sufficient time from that date for me to decide.

MR. NITZE: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I won't decide right now. Just raise the issue. I'll give you an adjournment until May 30th and I'm telling you, I will adjourn it again. I don't know how long at that time.

MR. NITZE: Understood. Thank you, your Honor.

MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Is there anything I can help you with now?

MS. MCLEOD: Not from the government.

THE COURT: I have some things where you can help me.

Mr. Nitze, anything more?

MR. NITZE: Nothing from us, Judge.

THE COURT: Mr. Buckley?

MR. BUCKLEY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: You can help me. I'd like to see the deal documents. We're talking about a shareholder representative, Frank. Who is that person?

MS. MCLEOD: It's not a person. This is why it's a

little complicated. It's an entity.

THE COURT: What's the entity?

MS. MCLEOD: It's an LLC.

THE COURT: The shell that ended up after the sale?

MS. MCLEOD: The company that holds the privilege for deal counsel who is Sidley Austin, Sidley Austin represented Frank in the acquisition. Pursuant to the merger agreement, this LLC holds the privilege for the benefit, on behalf of the equity holders and Frank, which include the defendants but also include other equity holders who are not defendants. And so that is, again, that's one of the reasons the government wanted to know if Sidley would be one of the counsel that defendants plan to rely upon because that is an unresolved question.

THE COURT: If you knew that Sidley was, what would you do?

MS. MCLEOD: I think we would have to look into how the LLC's privilege -- if it could waive privilege. The merger documents are not clear on how --

THE COURT: Would there be any discovery involving Sidley?

MS. MCLEOD: Yes. If they plan to -- if they identified Sidley as potentially giving advice that they would rely upon at trial, then we would want to know, you know, whether the correct facts were disclosed to Sidley and Sidley provided advice, etc.

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1	MR. NITZE: And here, too, your Honor, there will be
2	an answer to that question
3	THE COURT: Let me think about that.
4	Was the deal a transfer of assets or a transfer of
5	stock?
6	MS. MCLEOD: Stock.
7	THE COURT: So all the selling shareholders sold?
8	MS. MCLEOD: Correct.
9	THE COURT: Among them Javice and Amar?
10	MS. MCLEOD: Correct. As well as other
11	THE COURT: So if this entity acts on behalf of
12	shareholders, it acts also on behalf of Javice and Amar?
13	MS. MCLEOD: The problem is that well, that's the
14	question, your Honor. I think you've identified the question,
15	which is that is an open question because there are other
16	equity holders who sold, and so the question
17	THE COURT: It also holds a privilege on their behalf?
18	MS. MCLEOD: The merger agreement is silent as to how
19	the shareholder entity should act, whether it can act on behalf
20	of one person, two people, or whether they have to act as a
21	group.
22	THE COURT: They can't make distinctions.
23	MS. MCLEOD: So that is part of the problem.
24	THE COURT: Is there an independent board of some
25	sort? It there a manager of some sort? Or it's a shell?

MS. MCLEOD: That's something that everyone here would have to find out, is who -- who the decision-maker would be, who would decide, can they act pursuant to Javice or Amar's say so alone, or do they have to take into account the other equity holders, i.e., is it majority rules? Is it unanimity? Or can one person decide to waive the privilege and everybody is stuck with that?

THE COURT: I don't know that anybody can act if there's nobody in charge of the entity. Sidley is not in charge of the entity. It's a lawyer. It's an instructive person not an instructing person.

MS. MCLEOD: That's right, your Honor. So this particular entity is an entity that provides this type of service in these type of situations. They sort of are a legal entity that will take on the privilege in these sort of situations. I don't think they otherwise have, you know, involvement or substantive knowledge about the company.

THE COURT: It's a convenient way of acting for shareholders. I'm not going to decide that today, but it's very hard for me to believe that it can declare privilege on behalf of some people and not all people, and among the all people are Javice and Amar. I don't know where this goes.

Do you have any plans to issue a 17(c) subpoena to Sidley Austin, Mr. Nitze?

MR. NITZE: I would just say that this question of

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1 deal counsel --

THE COURT: Because if you're going to do it, you better do it. I'm not going --

MR. NITZE: You're not doing this again.

THE COURT: There's certain things I'm not going to be flexible on, among them are the trial dates and the critical dates leading up to trial.

MR. NITZE: Understood, your Honor. I hear you to be saying whatever complications there are with respect to this question, we better be ready to address those as well on May $30^{\rm th}$ when we see you again.

THE COURT: And you better create the procedures that allow you to raise those questions.

MR. NITZE: Understood.

THE COURT: So if you want to issue a 17(c) subpoena to Sidley Austin, do so.

MR. NITZE: Understood. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I may not give you time later.

Mr. Buckley, anything?

MR. BUCKLEY: Nothing further on that point, your Honor.

Actually, just one clarification, Judge, the authorization to issue the 17(c) subpoena to Sidley, does that apply to Mr. Amar as well?

THE COURT: Whatever applies to Ms. Javice applies to

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1	Mr. Amar. I'm not giving authorizations.
2	MR. BUCKLEY: Understood.
3	THE COURT: This is an act that you decide to do. The
4	issue comes back up to me if someone objects or there's a
5	motion to quash.
6	MR. BUCKLEY: Understood, Judge.
7	THE COURT: Anything else?
8	MS. MCLEOD: No, your Honor. Thank you.
9	MR. NITZE: No. Thank you, Judge.
10	MR. BUCKLEY: Nothing further. Thank you, your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Okay, folks.
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